

Government Test
BCHS
Leavins
Ch 1, Sec1

Name:

Date:

1. The institution by which a human society sets certain rules and policies, and enforces them is a what?
 - a. Confederation
 - b. Government
 - c. Checks and Balances
 - d. Separation of Powers
 - e. All of the above
2. Governments can be both a force for good, and for evil
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Wars of liberation, the freeing of slaves, and the granting of liberties would be seen by most Americans today as what?
 - a. Government as a force for good
 - b. Government as a force for evil
 - c. Who knows? Who are we to say how people think
 - d. Myth
4. Whenever there is a group of people (beyond that of a small family) of noteworthy size living in close proximity to one another, then you will very, very likely find what?
 - a. Global Thermonuclear War
 - b. Highly Organized Religion
 - c. A Walmart
 - d. A Government
5. Tribal societies do not have government because they lack the resources for a complex bureaucracy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. In countries like the United States, China, and France you would expect to find what kinds of governments?
 - a. Kinder and gentler bureaucracy
 - b. Political culture oriented around service
 - c. Large and complex governments
 - d. Small and simple governments
 - e. There is no way of knowing
7. Laws that forbid theft, assault, arson, murder, fraud and such are of what variety?
 - a. Rules that help you be a better you
 - b. Caring and Sharing
 - c. The Golden Rule
 - d. Thou shall not
8. Those powers possessed by government to maintain a safe and orderly society are of what type?
 - a. Social Welfare Powers
 - b. Caring and Nurturing Powers
 - c. Police Powers
 - d. None of these
9. Evil governments like the one in Nazi Germany never provided public safety for any of its citizens.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Public roads, water reservoirs, public schools, sanitation programs, healthcare programs, and municipal fire departments are definite examples of government what?
 - a. Waste
 - b. Corruption
 - c. Tyranny
 - d. Services
11. For the purposes of national defense and for the purposes of supporting a nation's foreign policy, a government usually maintains a what?
 - a. Military
 - b. Missionary Corps
 - c. A Space Program
 - d. Vigorous High School Sports Program
 - e. Both C and D

12. In order to have the necessary resources to carry out its functions, a government will almost always do what?
- a. Ask for donations from the churches
 - b. Tax members of the society
 - c. Pray for wealth
 - d. Develop businesses that turn a profit
13. Government is made up of people who are invested with what, in order to carry out the governmental functions?
- a. Pension funds
 - b. Glory
 - c. Reputation
 - d. Authority
 - e. Both A and B
14. What concept can be defined as “the ability to command or prevent action, the ability to achieve a desired end.”
- a. Charity
 - b. Power
 - c. Reputation
 - d. Personality
15. Those things a government decides to do are known as what?
- a. Public policies
 - b. Corruption
 - c. Authority
 - d. Acts of Aggression
16. The authority to enforce and carry out law and policy is what?
- a. Legislative Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Judicial Power
 - d. Moral Power
17. The authority to interpret law, mediate conflicts, and implement some since of justice is what?
- a. Legislative Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Judicial Power
 - d. Moral Power

18. The authority to make law and public policy is what?
- a. Legislative Power
 - b. Executive Power
 - c. Judicial Power
 - d. Moral Power



"Respect my authori-tye!"

----Eric Cartman

19. A foundational body of laws, customs, and/or charters that create the framework in which a society is governed is known as what?
- a. A Treaty
 - b. A Merger
 - c. A Coup d'Etat
 - d. A Constitution
 - e. Both A and B
20. The United States has a written constitution, but Great Britain's is unwritten.
- a. True
 - b. False
21. Constitutional is a relatively new concept, historically speaking.
- a. True
 - b. False

22. A struggle for status, authority, and/or influence is known as what?
- Government
 - The State
 - Legislation
 - Politics
 - Corruption
23. A citizen of Bay Minette who merely wants to get a new traffic light at an intersection is NOT engaging in politics because that person does not want a position in government.
- True
 - False
24. Because of its very nature, politics cannot be directed in good and noble directions.
- True
 - False
25. Which of the following is not an essential characteristic of a state?
- Population
 - Capital
 - Territory
 - Government
 - Sovereignty
26. True states can cooperate with other states without giving up its sovereignty.
- True
 - False
27. The State of Alabama is not a true state (in a strict sense) because it does not possess what?
- Population
 - Capital
 - Territory
 - Government
 - Sovereignty
 - Enough Walmarts and NASCAR fans
28. A true state does not have to submit to whom, or what?
- Its citizens
 - Its government
 - Another government than its own
 - Democracy, that is, the overall will of the people

29. In a given state, the people could be considered to be what?
- a. Citizens
 - b. Subjects
 - c. Slaves
 - d. Serfs
 - e. Nobles
 - f. Actually, it could be any of these, and in any combination
30. In North Korea, the people possess what?
- a. Total freedom
 - b. Few Rights
 - c. Few Liberties
 - d. We really don't know
 - e. Both B and C
31. In a state's territory, the limits of the territory are known as what?
- a. Boundaries (or borders)
 - b. Responsibilities
 - c. The Constitution
 - d. The curvature of the earth
 - e. All of these
32. In a true state, what does NOT answer to a higher authority?
- a. Justice
 - b. Liberty
 - c. The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave
 - d. The Sovereign Power
 - e. Keith Richards
33. The foundational political question of any society can be posed as such:
- a. Who supplies the money, when you pay the rent?
 - b. Who are you...who-who?
 - c. Who wrote the Book of Love?
 - d. Who possesses sovereign power?
 - e. Who let the dogs out?
 - f. Who controls the food supply?
 - g. None of these
34. Government is the vehicle in which what carries out its will?
- a. The military
 - b. The Bureaucracy
 - c. The Magisterium
 - d. The Sovereign Power

35. Which of the following is NOT one of the major theories about the origin of the state?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory
36. Which theory holds that the state emerged out of the governance of nomadic families, claiming that in time, small families grew into extended families, clans, and then tribes?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory
37. Which theory holds that the state emerged when either a strongman or a strong clique coerced a population in a given area to submit to the rule of the strongest?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory
38. Which theory holds that the state emerged when God chose certain families to be royalty vested in authority to rule?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory
39. Which theory holds that the state emerged as the result of an agreement between the governed and the people (the governed), an agreement in which the people would give up pure freedom in exchange for protection?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory

40. Which theory had a big impact on the development of the American governmental system?
- a. The Force Theory
 - b. The Big Bang Theory
 - c. The Evolutionary Theory
 - d. The Divine Right Theory
 - e. The Social Contract Theory
41. According to Thomas Hobbes, life in a state of nature was what?
- a. Caring, nurturing, and long-lasting
 - b. Nasty, brutish, and short
 - c. A giant cosmic roll of the dice
 - d. An endless summer
 - e. Both A and D
42. According to Thomas Hobbes, people gave away their perfect liberty in exchange for what government service?
- a. A fine education
 - b. A good healthcare system
 - c. Protection
 - d. Good Roads
 - e. All of these
43. According to Hobbes, who wields the sword on behalf of the safety of all?
- a. Government
 - b. The People
 - c. The State of Nature
 - d. The Church
44. Which of the following was NOT a natural right, according to John Locke?
- a. Life
 - b. Liberty
 - c. Retirement
 - d. Property
45. According to John Locke, a government could legitimately hold authority as long as it protected what?
- a. The natural rights of the people
 - b. The interests of big business
 - c. The Biblical foundations of America
 - d. None of the above

46. Per John Locke, if government fails to carry out its chief duty, then the people have a right to do what?
- a. Remain silent
 - b. Revolt against the government
 - c. Pray that God will make it all better in the near future
 - d. Both A and C
47. Locke's ideas had a big impact on whom?
- a. Leon Trotsky
 - b. Vladimir Lenin
 - c. Joseph Goebbels
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
 - e. Cosimo d'Medici
48. Locke's ideas are prominent in what document?
- a. *What is to be done?*
 - b. *Ten Days that Shook the World*
 - c. *Das Kapital*
 - d. *The Declaration of Independence*
49. Which of the following was not a key event in the rise of the United States?
- a. Fighting in New England in 1775
 - b. Declaring independence from Great Britain in 1776
 - c. Defeating a major British force in Virginia in 1781
 - d. Great Britain's acknowledgement of the independence of 13 states in 1783
 - e. Storming the Bastille in 1789
50. In 1789, what replaced the *Articles of Confederation*?
- a. A Newly reformed Bastille
 - b. The U.S. Constitution
 - c. The Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - d. Das Kapital
 - e. The Communist Manifesto